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[NO. 13.

DR. HALL'S ANSWERS TO MR. KEY'S QUESTIONS,

IN RELATION TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES OF LIBERIA.

No. 1. How long and under what circumstances have you been acquainted with the western coast of Africa, the colonies there established, and the course and extent of commerce on that coast, and the state of the slave trade?

I have been well acquainted with the American colonies on the coast of Africa since November of 1831; having at that time received the appointment of assistant physician to the Colony of Liberia, where I continued for near two years. I subsequently, under the direction of the Maryland State Colonization Society founded the Colony at Cape Palmas denominated Maryland in Liberia. I remained in this Colony for the term of three years in the capacity of Governor and physician, during which time I made some general surveys of that section of the coast, ascended a large river near one hundred miles, and made many treaties of amity and commerce with the kings and chiefs in the territory contiguous to our settlement. Subsequent to my resignation of the Agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, I commenced mercantile operations on the coast exclusively on my own account and personally superintended by myself, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast Castle, although mainly confined to the vicinity of the American colonies, and at all the slave marts between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. Since that period I have been acting as General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, have still a vessel trading on the coast, and maintain from both causes an extensive correspondence with the colonies.

No. 2. State the present condition of these colonies, particularly that of Cape Palmas, and under what circumstances it was founded, and at what expense, and how it is governed, and the number of inhabitants in them all?

The term Liberia is applied to an extent of about 300 miles of the west coast of Africa, commencing at about $60\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north latitude, and running due south east in true course to Cape Palmas in $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north latitude, thence about thirty miles nearly east to Tabau: extent into the interior undefined. The whole of this coast line, however, is not under the jurisdiction of the American colonies. Many points being occupied by English and American trading factories, and one until very recently by a slave factory. The first settlement was made at Cape Messurado the northern-most point of Liberia, which has extended some distance into the interior up St. Paul's river, on which are the villages of Millsburg, Caldwell and White Plains. The town of Monrovia was at one time the centre of very extensive trade from the interior; large quantities of camwood and ivory were shipped from this port. This has in a great degree been broken up by the energetic prosecution of the slave trade at Gallinas about one hundred miles to the northwest. This colony is rather on the decline, certainly in point of numbers, owing to the decided unhealthiness of its location, and the calls made upon it for the establishment of new colonies; although it is yet the capitol of Liberia proper. About 25 miles below Messurado is Marshall, a small town at the mouth of the Junk river. Some fifteen miles further are established many large colonial factories at a place called Little Bassa. The next principal settlement is Edina on the north side of St. John's river, and opposite to it, on the south side, is the colony established by the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies. Some five miles up the St. John's is a new town or farming section called Bexley. The colonies at Bassa, or *this* colony, (for they were incorporated into one a few years since) are in many respects preferable to those on the St. Paul's, and deserve equal rank and importance. The jurisdiction of the colony ceases at Bassa Cove, and no just claim is made to territory by the American colonies for near 100 miles to the Sinou river, where the Colonization Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana established a colony under the most favorable auspices and which would, if properly fostered and supported, be one of the best on the coast. The river is large and affords a safe and commodious anchorage for all colonial vessels. The extent of territory purchased on the coast is very limited, and the Colony but feeble from the scarcity of its members. You again follow an extent of near one hundred miles of coast line unclaimed by the colonies until you arrive at Cape Palmas which was purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society in February, 1834. This colony embraces about 1500 square miles of territory, extending along the seaboard about 35 miles. Its character is strictly agricultural, producing in the greatest abundance vegetable provisions for the consumption of its inhabitants and for supplying commercial and national vessels. Although established but eight years since, it is far better fitted for self-support than any other colony on the coast. Here was the first carriage-road made in the colonies, and here, to a greater extent than in any other colony, either English or American, is the plough used in agriculture. This colony now contains about 600 emigrants, mostly from Maryland, and the statistics of births and deaths show it to be on the increase independent of immigration.

The total expense of the founding of this colony, purchase of territory, transporting emigrants, furnishing supplies, paying the salaries of officers, both in America and Africa, has been about \$130,000, \$86,000 paid by the

State, about \$20,000 by individual contributions, and \$20,000 accruing from trade by the agent of the Society in the colony.

It is characterized as being strictly a temperance colony, ardent spirits having never yet been admitted except as an article of the *Materia Medica*. And it is remarkable, too, for having been settled and thus far nurtured without war or open hostility with the native tribes embraced within its limits.

I am unable to state the number of emigrants in all the colonies, but they probably fall short of four thousand. I presume it was not the intent of your question that I should enter into a detail of all the statistics of those colonies, and shall therefore merely state in addition to the above, that as to territory, they have sufficient, and as they increase can extend it sufficiently, to accommodate the whole colored population of the United States, although it would be desirable to increase the extent of coast line at as early a period as practicable. With regard to the fertility of the soil it is unequalled in richness and abundantly productive of all the great variety of tropical fruits and vegetables, and of the most valuable staples of export in the world.

OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LIBERIANS.—Their government is strictly republican, representative or elective. All officers of what cast soever, are colored men, all elective, save the two Governors, one residing at Messurado, appointed by the American Colonization Society, and the other at Cape Palmas, appointed by the Maryland State Colonization Society. Of their capability to maintain such form of government experience is the best evidence, as in no one instance has the constituted authorities been set at naught or trampled upon.

The colonists are generally religious and moral; perhaps a greater proportion are members of some Christian church than is to be found in any other community. A large majority of them, particularly the younger portion of the community, are instructed in the common branches of education, and some are truly intelligent and learned. The most eloquent preachers and most successful physicians are colored men. In their commercial transactions they are as upright and honorable as could be expected, considering their former habits of life. I think they are capable with proper protection and patronage and judicious and select additions from the United States, in time, to accomplish an entire moral and political revolution in Western Africa.

NO. 3. What is the nature and extent of the trade they carry on with the natives and with other countries?

I have no statistics from which to answer your third interrogatory, and can only say in general terms that the citizens of the early settlements are decidedly a commercial people. As I before remarked, there was at one time a very large commerce carried on at Monrovia. There were then established six regular commission houses, quite a number of coasting vessels were employed in the native trade, and some foreign vessels were constantly in the roadstead.

At the present time, although the trade from the interior is greatly diminished from causes before noted, yet the coasting trade is well sustained, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. The colonists build small vessels of from ten to forty tons, and trade for the commodities of the coast

with merchandise purchased from European and American vessels. In the prosecution of this coast trade they labor under great disadvantages, as their competitors, the foreign merchants, are the very ones of whom they are obliged to purchase their merchandise, and to whom they are to sell the produce of the coast in payment. Were the whole coast between Cape Palmas and Monrovia secured by treaty to the colonists, an ample field would be open for the prosecution of a very extensive and profitable commerce. But this would not be practicable, as the natives prefer open and free intercourse with the trading vessels of all nations.

No. 4. What effects have they produced on the natives in their vicinity?

The effect of the colonies upon the native tribes both near and remote is decidedly favorable; and that perhaps to a greater extent than is often the case in the colonization or settlement of a new and barbarous country. Although in Liberia proper there has not unfrequently occurred wars with the surrounding tribes, yet the evils arising therefrom are far more than counterbalanced by the good effected. The commercial intercourse with the natives alone is of vast benefit to them individually, besides tending rapidly to develop the resources of the country. Their indirect benefit too, through the missionary establishments within the influence of the Colony is of weighty consideration, as I am well convinced without their protection no mission station could have been established; and certainly not successfully prosecuted had the American colonies not existed. But the most important advantage accruing to the natives from the establishment of the colonies, arises from the bare fact of the existence of a community of blacks like themselves maintaining a well regulated government, and conversant with, and exercising the arts and habits of civilized life. It is a universal impression pervading all the tribes of Western Africa, that the white man is of a distinct and superior order of being, that there is an inseparable bar between the two races, that one is doomed to be a savage, and the other a civilized man. The bare existence of the Colony is a convincing demonstration of the absurdity of their opinions, and will do more to elevate them in the scale of being, than could be done by all and every other measure that could be projected.

No. 5. State the course and extent of the slave trade as at present existing.

As my knowledge from personal observation is confined almost exclusively to what is termed the windward section of the west coast of Africa, called the Grain and Ivory coasts, I shall only speak of the slave trade as carried on there. It will at once occur to you that any thing like definite or accurate statements with regard to the number shipped will be out of the question, as the trade has for a long period been only prosecuted clandestinely. To the windward of Sierra Leone the traffic has heretofore been prosecuted pretty extensively, in the Rio Nunez and Pongas, the Rio Grande, and in Bissiaons or Bissiagos islands. Not having visited either of these places, I am unable to speak with much accuracy of what has at any time been the number shipped, but should think, from what I know of the amount of goods sold at those factories, that at least ten thousand were shipped annually from all. I believe, however, most of them have been broken up by the English cruisers. The Gallinas river, about 100 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, has been the most important and expensive slave mart on the

windward coast. Here were located at least eight factories, generally containing from two to four hundred slaves each; and from all those were shipped annually at least ten thousand, and by some estimated at double that number. Connected with this mart are many smaller factories scattered along the coast, and at Sugary, Cape Mount and Digby where slaves are purchased by sub-factories and sent to Gallinas for shipping, or perhaps to which large quantities of slaves have been sometimes transported for shipment, when Gallinas was over strictly guarded. This market since my last visit to the coast has been broken up by the British cruisers, and I am entirely unable to say whether the factories have been abandoned. To the leeward of Cape Messurado, some twenty miles from Bassa, existed another factory at a place called New Cesters, which was likewise broken up at the same time with Gallinas. The principal agent, a Florentine by birth, has since settled as a merchant at Cape Mount. To what extent the slave trade is carried on at these places since the landing of the boat's crews of the British cruisers and the destruction of the factories I am unable to say, but doubtless were the cruisers at all to relax their vigilance, it would immediately be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. From the immediate vicinity of New Cesters no other slave factory has existed for a long period, until you reach Whidah, a distance of over 1,000 miles. I believe there has been at least four British cruisers stationed on that section of the coast of which I speak, for the past five years, and perhaps at times more. The great mart for the slave trade, however, is far to the leeward, commencing at Whidah and extending south of the line to Cape Negro, a distance of near two thousand miles, including the Delta of the Niger, the Congo and Gaboon rivers.

No. 6. State the course and extent of the other commerce on that coast, and the prospect of its increasing importance.

The whole extent of the coast line of West Africa is a mart of commerce. There is not often an extent of ten miles of beach without its canoe landing and small or large trade towns established, specially for the purpose of exchange of commodities with merchant vessels. In many places the trade is very inconsiderable, not being sufficient to induce the master of a trading vessel to clew up and anchor; in others of an equally unpromising appearance, the whole cargo of a vessel may in the time of an ordinary voyage be exchanged for African produce. In the large rivers many vessels of from two to four hundred tons are continually to be seen engaged in traffic.

The principal articles of export in former years were gums, wax, malagratia pepper, hides, ivory and gold. All these articles are now of secondary importance to dye-woods and palm oil. The latter article when used barely for the manufacture of soap and in woolen factories has found a ready and permanent market both in Europe and America. But of late experiments have been made by which the stearine is separated from the ealine, both of which products being in great demand, it may reasonably be supposed that any amount of the article will always find a ready market at a fair profit. The production of this article is greatly on the increase, and no probable limits can be fixed as to the extent to which it can be furnished. In small towns where I could ten years since only purchase a few gallons in calabashes for the use of my crews, it is now obtained in puncheons for

exportation. In fact the whole palm oil trade of the windward coast has been formed within the last twelve years, and now thousands of puncheons are shipped annually.

The camwood is one of the most important dye-woods in the world, and we believe is mostly if not altogether obtained from Africa, and it can there be obtained to almost any extent, being, in the interior, one of the most common forest trees. The demand for it is steady and uniform both in this country and in England.

The principal articles used in trade with Africa are tobacco, rum, gunpowder, muskets, cotton goods in all varieties, silks, many articles of hardware; many also of crockery and glass ware. Beads in all their varieties, and various trinkets of small importance, and for which the demand is decreasing. Of these, the one most in demand, and that which must necessarily constitute a portion of every cargo destined for the native trade, is tobacco, and of that kind which can only be obtained in the United States. The article next in demand, and of which the amount used far exceeds that of tobacco, is the coarse, heavy cotton goods, made in imitation of many varieties of the Indian cottons. These, it is believed, can be produced at as low a price in this country as in Europe, were there sufficient encouragement offered to induce our manufacturers to engage in imitating the particular patterns required. Gunpowder and rum can also be produced here cheaper than in England. These five articles actually constitute two-thirds of the value of a cargo used in the palm oil and camwood trade. The main importance of this trade to the United States I should attribute to its affording a steady and increasing market for the above articles, two of which are important staples of the country. There is also a great demand for the various articles of American provisions at all the various settlements on the coast, (excepting the English, from which our salted provisions and fish are excluded,) and which will rapidly increase as the settlements multiply and enlarge.

No. 7. By whom and under what advantages and disadvantages is it now carried on?

I should judge that at least three-fourths of the native trade of the whole continent of Africa, excepting the Mediterranean, of which I know nothing, to be in the hands of the English. Of the remaining fourth, perhaps the Americans have one-half, and the balance is divided between the French, Portuguese, and Dutch. The English maintain the ascendancy for many reasons: In the first place, they were at one time the most extensive and successful prosecutors of the slave trade, and obtained jurisdiction over many important points of the coast at that time. Then, the goods used in the slave trade by all natives even to the present day are mainly the production of England and her India colonies, tobacco only excepted. Consequently, upon the abolition of the slave trade, a vast extent of the coast was under English influence, and a demand existed for the products of her manufactories.

Again: England is the great central mart for all articles of commerce for the whole world, and there, more than any where else, a market may be found for all African produce. The amount of capital, too, in England seeking investment is a powerful instrument in opening new sources of commerce. But added to all these, and perhaps as powerful in its influence as all other causes combined in securing a majority of this trade to

the English, is the manner in which the trade is carried on, and the general and ample protection afforded by the English Government to the African commerce. The whole trade of the African coast consists in a system of barter of commodities. Every large tooth of ivory, quintal of camwood, or cask of oils, must command in most instances a moiety of every article used in that commerce. The want of one important article of trade, as for instance a musket, tobacco, or even a cutlass or flints, will prevent the trader from making a purchase, even although he may offer four times the value of the article in question in other merchandise. From this cause, when the commerce is well established and a demand created for all articles desired in that trade, the merchant will enjoy great advantages in the complete assortment of his cargo over his less fortunate competitors. Then there is established throughout the coast a system of credit which is exceedingly prejudicial to the vessels of all nations whose commerce is not specially protected.

The native tribes on the beach are merely the factors for the people of the interior, and have no capital to trade upon; consequently the foreign trader is obliged to land his goods to be sent into the interior and exchanged for his return cargo. His whole cargo, therefore, is at the mercy of these people, and when there is no protecting power at hand they are solely governed by what they may deem their interest as to the amount which they will refund. If the merchant is an old trader, and it is supposed he will continue the business, they are anxious to secure a continuance of his custom and probably may pay him up well. But on the other hand, should it be a transient vessel, and one which it may not be supposed will visit the coast again, but a poor return will be received for the cargo landed. Now, the British Government maintains a large squadron on the coast, whose duty it is, in addition to the suppression of the slave trade, to form treaties of commerce more or less perfect with the African chiefs and head trade men, to see the conditions thereof well fulfilled, to demand satisfaction for all trespasses by the natives on the persons or property of the British subjects, and to relieve their merchant vessels in cases of wreck, pestilence, or any other disaster. This, it will readily be perceived, gives the British commercial vessels very great advantages over those of all other nations, and renders their commerce on this barbarous coast (where to the vessels of all other nations the risk is so great as to swallow up the large profits of the trade) almost as safe as in any part of the world, where it is protected by the regular custom-house laws of civilized nations.

No. 8. What in your opinion is necessary to give our vessels the benefit of this trade?

In order to secure to our African commerce the same footing as is enjoyed by that of England, nearly similar measures must be adopted as are in operation by that Government, varying, however, according to our peculiar relations with Africa.

In the first place there always ought to be a certain amount of naval force on that coast, cruising from Sierra Leone to Ambrize bay, frequenting most those parts where the American trade is most largely prosecuted. This is perfectly practicable, without the least risk of the sacrifice of the officers and crews from the climate, by observing the most simple precau-

tion, viz: not to permit any officer or seaman to sleep or remain on shore after night fall, and not to enter any of the rivers during the rainy season or near the commencement or close of the rains.

The smallest sized vessels with one good pivot gun are as effective and useful as a frigate; and the very swiftest sailers only can be useful.

A general commercial agent should be established at the most suitable place on the coast, having under his charge a depot of provisions and marine stores for the benefit of the national vessels, and many of the more important articles for supplying commercial vessels on payment therefor, as from slight losses of anchors, chains, spars and sails a voyage is entirely broken up; whence the exorbitant insurance charged for vessels engaged in that trade. The depot ought to be made at Cape Palmas, for three very important reasons: 1st. It is decidedly the most healthy station on the coast of Africa. 2d. It is the most central point within the range of the American commerce. 3d. It is the point most easily obtained, from other and more powerful causes than its greater proximity—it is the southwest point on the coast of Guinea, where the coast line, after running from Cape Verd nearly in a due southeast direction changes to due east and east north-east. It is, then, a prominent point and easily made in the rainy season, when for a long period no observation can be had, as from the direction of the coast on making land you can always judge whether you are to the windward or leeward and govern yourself accordingly. At certain seasons, too, owing to the steady course of the wind from one point, and the strong current created thereby no vessel can beat to the windward, and most of the year a disabled vessel would find it difficult to do so. Vessels bound to windward are often in sight of port three or four days and unable to get up. On this account it is very important that Cape Palmas should be selected. Another matter, too, is worthy of notice: Cape Palmas is the most productive part of the Grain Coast, where rice is always procured for trading vessels bound to the leeward, and from which other colonies are often supplied.

A suitable agent at this place, with a proper naval depot and a small squadron constantly cruising on that coast, ready at any time to furnish requisite aid to our merchant vessels, would materially advance the interest of the American commerce; and were it certain that no measures would be taken by any other nation to form treaties of commerce along the coast or up the branches of the Niger and other large rivers with the native chiefs, to the exclusion of our commerce, as is done in the Senegal by the French, and in the Gambia and Sierra Leone and other settlements by the English, perhaps nothing more could be expected or desired. But should it be feared that measures may be taken to exclude our vessels from the free and open commerce with other points of the coast as well as those above referred to, it is practicable at this time to prevent the consummation of such a plan, and secure to American vessels for ever equal privileges with those of any and every other nation. Let a person well acquainted with the commerce of the coast, the points most important to be secured, and conversant, too with the manner of making contracts and treaties with the native chiefs, be appointed and sent out in a Government vessel with power and instructions to visit every point of sufficient importance, and make a regular treaty of commerce with all the chiefs and

headmen, securing to the vessels of the United States free and unrestrained right of trade within their several jurisdictions, not to be annulled by any future contract or transfer of territory to any other nation. This measure, if it did not forever actually secure to us a claim to this commerce (in common with other nations) would give us good grounds for contesting any question about it, and resisting encroachment.

No. 9. What protection do these colonies require?

The establishment of the above proposed agency, and the constant presence of any number of national cruisers on that section of the coast, with the understanding on the part of the native chiefs that they were in some measure for the protection and defence of the colony, would materially promote the interests of the colonies, and free them from any apprehensions from the natives. Up to the present time the colonists have defended themselves nobly and successfully when attacked by hostile tribes, yet the weaker colonies more recently established might be extirpated by a well concerted assault, and they actually need at least a show of succor and protection.

No. 10. Is or is not a consul or commercial agent or agents necessary on that coast for the protection of the colony and American trade, and where should they reside?

I conceive this interrogatory to have been answered in reply to No. 8. I think one actual, accredited agent of Government would be better than a larger number, allowing him, in case he should deem it advisable, to appoint a sub-agent in other settlements for specific purposes, accountable directly to him. My reasons for this opinion are, that it is difficult to find the proper persons for such a station who are willing to go to Africa with any thing like a reasonable compensation; and unless they were persons well qualified for their peculiar station no good would result from the arrangement. That a large expenditure of money unnecessarily would be injudicious and bring the whole into disrepute with Government. That one depot for marine stores would be sufficient, and in case there were more they would be attended with increased expense. That there would be more responsibility in the acts of one person than more. The main point is to get the proper agents, as all operations in Africa clearly show.

No. 11. Are not the colonies rendering considerable aid and protection to American commerce?

The colonies have served materially to increase as well as aid the American commerce on that coast, and that in two ways. 1st They have developed the resources of the country interior to the colonies, and vastly increased the exports from that section. 2dly. By the transportation of emigrants in vessels chartered of large shippers in our commercial cities they have had their attention directed to that trade, and many have subsequently embarked therein. Probably one quarter of all the American commerce with West Africa for the past ten years is attributed to this cause. The colonies afford aid to the American commerce in various ways. In ordinary voyages they serve as regular ports of entry and clearance, furnishing protests, debentures, certificates, and the many documents so important in commerce. In case of partial injury to vessels, so common on long voyages, repairs can be advantageously made here. In case of total wreck, which has in a number of instances occurred to American vessels,

(two to my knowledge,) the crew have been saved from all the misery that would have necessarily been entailed upon them on a barbarous and deadly coast; they have been clothed and fed, and attended in the fever which so certainly attacks all who sleep on shore, and in every respect found a comfortable home until opportunities have occurred for shipping. The colonies are often resorted to for medical aid by vessels which have been up the rivers in the rainy season. On my first landing in Monrovia in 1831, two American vessels were there lying in the roads from the rivers to the windward with but one well person of the original crew on board of each. Had it not been for the colony, most likely the officers and crew of these vessels would have died and the vessels been dismantled by the natives, as has been often the case up the rivers. Instances like the above not unfrequently occur. The existence of these colonies has in my opinion lessened the risk attending a trading voyage on that coast very materially, in fact changed the features of our commerce there altogether.

No. 12. How will the proper protection of these colonies and the promotion of the American commerce on that coast affect the slave trade?

It may be proper to state before affording a direct answer to the question, that the very establishment of the colonies has absolutely broken up the slavers within their boundaries. The location of the first colony was on an island that had, from time immemorial, been occupied by slave factories. The first severe wars in which this colony was engaged was on the question of the slave trade. The slave factories of Trade Town and New Cesters was broken up by Ashmun early in the history of the colony. Subsequently two factories have at different times been destroyed by the colonists at Little Bassa, and that, too, through hard fighting. Grand Bassa was always a slave mart—the last slaves were shipped on the day I landed in a schooner to pay for the first purchase of territory there, in March, 1832.

If, therefore, the colonies have without assistance or protection purged 100 miles of coast line of this traffic, what may not be hoped from them when they shall receive that countenance and protection which they so justly merit, and which they have so long required?

No. 13. Do you believe the kings and chiefs on the coast now engaged in the slave trade could be compelled or prevailed on by any and what means to abandon the trade?

Taken in connection with all the means at present employed for the suppression of the slave trade, I am of opinion that treaties might be made with the chiefs and head men, which would effectually extinguish this trade on the windward coast (so called) beyond which my personal acquaintance does not extend.

It would be but reasonable to suppose, however, that the same measures would operate as successfully throughout the whole extent of the slave coast. In order to effect this object a joint commission should be established, representative of such powers as would be disposed to act therein. They should visit the coast and call a general palaver of all the head men of every tribe contiguous to any slave mart. The whole matter should be canvassed in a fair and candid manner. The history of the trade should be given. The evils attendant on not only its victims but all in any way connected with it should be fully portrayed. The reason should be given

why all Christendom had denounced the traffic. The determination of the whole civilized world to extinguish it. The advantages of a lawful and honorable commerce should be pointed out. Comparisons should be instituted between the prosperity and happiness of those sections of their own country where the slave trade had long been abandoned, and where it still existed. They option should be given them to renounce the traffic absolutely and entirely, and thereby secure the friendship and good will of the civilized world, or to attempt to continue it and suffer the consequences.

It is my opinion that, under these circumstances, all hope of successfully combating the settled, determined policy and wills of the WHITE MAN would cease, and a contract or treaty, binding them under the most weighty penalties to annul this traffic would at once be ratified. Perhaps they might, as it is customary in all palavers between Africans and Europeans, demand some compensation for the sacrifice they would allege they must make in according such a proposition; but this would fall far short of the expense of fitting out an additional vessel for capturing slavers on the high seas. And were it not demanded, it would be advisable to give a *bonus*, as the receiving a valuable consideration is the customary seal to all African contracts.

I said this measure, in addition to those already in operation, would effect the desired object. It cannot be supposed that a barbarous chief would adhere to any contract of this kind (especially with a white man) where no penalty would be exacted for a breach thereof. And it is plain no penalty could be exacted unless a sufficient force should be at hand. It would therefore be necessary to remit in the prosecution of no one measure at present in operation to effect this grand object. It may be asked if no dependence can be placed upon a treaty what is the use of making one? A slight knowledge of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on will explain. At the slave marts I have visited, a kind of treaty is entered into between the prince or head man of the country. A grant is made of a piece of land on which to erect a baracoon or slave factory, and the requisite buildings are erected thereon on payment of a specific sum. Goods are then distributed to the roving traders, who go to the bush for the purchase of slaves, or the slaves may be sent down by a dealer or warrior from the interior. The king gets a certain per centage or premium on every slave sold. His men also do all the manual labor for the slaver, procure food for the slaves, keep guard over them, and secure such as may chance to escape. When the vessel arrives to receive the slaves all hands are turned to at once to put them on board with all possible despatch, and if they escape clear, the king and his people receive additional remuneration. It will, therefore, be perceived that nothing could be done by any slave dealer on the coast were it not for the cordial and active co-operation of some native chief of power and influence. It will readily be perceived what advantage would accrue from the treaty proposed. Not even a barricoon could be erected ere it would come to the knowledge of some cruiser on the coast, and a stop at once be put to the proceeding.

But it may be asked, suppose the native chiefs will not come to any agreement of this kind? I think justice and humanity would warrant at

any time the forcible entry and destruction of all factories and barricoons, the liberation of slaves found therein, the dispersion of any foreigners that may be found on shore under suspicious circumstances and a blockade of the place, excluding therefrom all intercourse with Europeans. These measures, I am confident, would soon bring them to terms.

No. 14. Do you believe the slave trade can be effectually suppressed by any other means than by supplying the natives with trade goods by the substitution of lawful trade for the products of Africa?

Lawful commerce would at once be established on the annihilation of the slave trade, and is now carried on to a greater or less extent at all the slave marts. It cannot be prosecuted to a greater extent than the articles of export are supplied, and there is not a native on the coast but knows the regular market price of every article of African production. Where the slave trade is prosecuted, all hands, both near and remote, are engaged in some way or other in advancing it, and get their European luxuries through such employment; but let it be abandoned and the same people are at once induced to supply their wants by producing and marketing articles of traffic with which their country may abound, and the moment they are exposed on the coast purchasers are always at hand, and lawful commerce at once becomes substituted without Government interference or patronage. The establishment of large trade factories for the purchase of African produce would, however, be a strong inducement to the adoption of the proposed treaty.

MISSIONARY LABORS AND SCENES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

(Concluded.)

"In July 1736, George Schmidt, with something of that zeal which fired the bosom of Esede, the pioneer of the mission to Greenland, left his native country for that of the Hottentots. * * * * Though he could only address the Hottentots through an interpreter, his early efforts were crowned with success, and the attendance at the first Hottentot school ever founded rapidly increased. The Hottentots with all their reputed ignorance and apathy, justly regarded him with sentiments of unfeigned respect and admiration, and so evidently was the Gospel made the power of God, that in the course of a few years he was able to add a number of converts to the Church of the first born.

"In 1743 the lonely missionary was compelled to visit Europe, when, the Dutch East India Company, actuated by representations that to instruct the Hottentots would be injurious to the interests of the colony, refused to sanction the return of this messenger of mercy to that unfortunate people. Every effort to resume the mission was fruitless, till the year 1792, when Marsveldt, Schurinn and Kirchnel sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. They received every attention, and went in search of the spot, where more than half a century before, Schmidt left his little band.

* * * * *

"The Hottentots who remembered Mr. Schmidt, or who had heard of his labors of love, rallied around the standard again erected, and though great and many were the trials and distresses of the missionaries, often threatened with destruction and murder, all recorded in the chronicles of

heaven, their labors were blessed, and, through divine help, the Moravian missions have prospered, and spread their branches through different parts of the colony, and to the Gambookies beyond it, where they have now a flourishing station. What a remarkable display have we here of the faithfulness and mercy of God, in preserving the seed sown by Schmidt in a most ungenial soil, and left to vegetate in an aspect, the most forbidding, for such a length of time! Who can doubt the divine assurance 'my word shall not return unto me void.'"

On an excursion into the more barren parts of Namaqualand, the following incident occurred, illustrating the two-fold dominion there of the lion and the savage. Of course Mr. Moffat and his companion afforded all the relief in their power to the poor woman, and their exertions resulted in saving her life.

Pages 131—134.—“ We were often exposed to danger from lions which, from the scarcity of water, frequent the pools or fountains, and some of our number had some hair-breadth escapes. One night we were quietly bivouacked at a small pool on the Oup river, where we never anticipated a visit from his majesty. We had just closed our united evening worship, the Book was still in my hand, and the closing notes of the song of praise had scarcely fallen from our lips, when the terrific roar of the lion was heard. Our oxen, which before were quietly chewing the cud, rushed upon us, and over our fires, leaving us prostrated in a cloud of dust and sand. Hats and hymn books, our Bible and our guns, were all scattered in wild confusion. Providentially, no serious injury was sustained; the oxen were pursued, brought back, and secured to the wagon, for we could ill afford to lose any. Africaner, seeing the reluctance of the people to pursue in a dark and gloomy ravine, grasped a fire-brand and exclaimed, “Follow me,” and but for this promptness and intrepidity, we must have lost some of our number, for nothing can exceed the terror of oxen at even the smell of a lion. Though they may happen to be in the worst condition possible, worn out with fatigue and hunger, the moment the shaggy monster is perceived, they start like race horses, with their tails erect, and sometimes days will elapse before they are found. The number of lions may be easily accounted for, when it is remembered how thinly scattered the inhabitants are, and, indeed the whole appearance of the country impresses the mind with the idea that it is only fit for beasts of prey. The people seem to drag out a miserable existence, wandering from place to place in quest of grass, game, or wild roots. Those I had met with had, from infancy, been living a nomadick life, with one great object in view, to keep soul and body together.

‘ A region of drought where no river glides,
Nor ripple brook with osiered sides;
Where sedgy pool, nor bubbling fount,
Nor tree, nor cloud, nor misty mount
Appears, to refresh their aching eyes;
But barren earth, and the burning sky,
And the blank horizon round and round
Spread, void of living sight or sound.’

“ Among the poorer classes it is, indeed, struggling for existence; and when the aged become too weak to provide for themselves, and are a burden to those whom they brought forth and reared to manhood, they are

not unfrequently abandoned by their own children, with a meal of victuals and a cask of water, to perish in the desert; and I have seen a small circle of stakes fastened in the ground, within which were still lying the bones of a parent bleached in the sun, who had been thus abandoned. In one instance I observed a small broken earthenware vessel, in which the last draught of water had been left. 'What is this?' I said, pointing to the stakes, addressing an Africaner. His reply was, 'This is heathenism;' and then described this parricidal custom. A day or two after, a circumstance occurred which corroborated his statement. We had traveled all day over a sandy plain, and passed a sleepless night from extreme thirst and fatigue. Rising early in the morning, and leaving the people to get the wagon ready to follow, I went forward with one of our number, in order to see if we could not perceive some indications of water, by the foot marks of game, for it was in a part of the country where we could not expect the traces of man. After passing a ridge of hills, and advancing a considerable way on the plain, we discovered, at a distance, a little smoke rising amidst a few bushes, which seemed to skirt a ravine. Animated with the prospect, we hastened forward, eagerly anticipating a delicious draught of water, no matter what the quality might be. When we had arrived within a few hundred yards of the spot, we stood still, startled at the fresh marks of lions, which appeared to have been there only an hour before us. We had no guns, being too tired to carry them, and we hesitated for a moment, whether to proceed or return. The wagon was yet distant, and thirst compelled us to go on, but it was with caution, keeping a sharp look-out at every bush we passed.

"On reaching the spot, we beheld an object of heart-rending distress. It was a venerable looking old woman, a living skeleton, sitting with her head leaning on her knees. She appeared terrified at our presence, and especially at me. She tried to rise, but, trembling with weakness, sunk again to the earth. I addressed her by the name which sounds sweet in every clime, and charms even the savage ear. 'My mother, fear not, we are friends, and will do you no harm.' I put several questions to her, but she appeared either speechless, or afraid to open her lips. I again repeated, 'Pray mother, who are you, and how did you come to be in this situation?' to which she replied, 'I am a woman; I have been here four days, my children have left me here to die.' 'Your children?' I interrupted. 'Yes,' raising her hand to her shrivelled bosom, 'my own children—three sons and two daughters—they are gone,' pointing with her finger to yonder mountains, 'and have left me to die.' 'And pray, why did they leave you?' I inquired. Spreading out her hands, 'I am old you see, and I am no longer able to serve them; when they kill game, I am too feeble to help in carrying home the flesh; I am not able to gather wood to make fire; and I cannot carry their children on my back as I used to do.' This last sentence was more than I could bear; and though my tongue was cleaving to the roof of my mouth for want of water, this reply opened a fountain of tears.

Pages 386—390.—A most lively picture of the effects of extreme thirst and a perspicuous statement of the nature of the government among the Bauangketsi.

"Nearly the whole party ran, expecting water, but found none. Men and cattle being worn out, we battled for the night, every one feeling as if

this night was to be his last. Two very hot days traveling over a dusty plain, with a dry and parching wind, had reduced mind and body to a state of great exhaustion. A camp of eleven wagons, upwards of one hundred and fifty oxen, and nearly a hundred human beings, generally make a terrible uproar, especially when there is plenty of meat; ours was silent as the desert round, interrupted only by an occasional groan from the wearied, worn out cattle.

"Thirst aroused us at an early hour, and examining the foot marks we found that the horsemen who had left us on the previous day in search of water, had passed eastward. Before we had proceeded far a buffalo was discovered in a thicket of reeds. The men seizing their guns, fired upon him, but as he concealed himself in the middle of the reeds, it was difficult to reach him, I entreated the men to desist as from the character of the buffalo when wounded an accident appeared to be inevitable; however, they persisted, saying, 'If we cannot get water, we must have raw flesh.' In order to dislodge the animal, they set fire to the reeds, when the enraged buffalo rushed out through the fire and smoke, and though his gait seemed as awkward and heavy as that of a great pig, he instantly overtook one of the men, who escaped with merely being thrown down, slightly wounded, and having his jacket torn open. Had not the dogs, at the same moment, seized the animal from behind, the man would have been killed on the spot. The buffalo returned to the flaming reeds, from which he would not move, but was shot after his skin was literally roasted in the fire. About noon we came unexpectedly to the stream, into which men, oxen, horses, and sheep rushed promiscuously, presenting a scene of the most ludicrous description. One man is pushed down by an ox, pleased with the refreshing coolness of the water; another in his haste, tumbles headforemost over the bank, followed by a sheep or a goat. One crawls between the legs of oxen; another tries to force himself in between their bodies. One shouts that a horse is trampling upon him, and another that he is fast in the mud. But while this was going on there was no disposition for merriment; till every one was satiated and withdrew from the water, when wet, muddy looking spectacles presented themselves, which would have caused even gravity itself to laugh. While the meat was preparing over the fire, a quaff of the tobacco pipe unloosed every tongue, and made all eloquent on the hardships of the past; Correctly to conceive of such a scene it is necessary to have witnessed it. Here we refreshed ourselves with a day's rest, and on the following arrived at Pitsan, the principal town of the Barolong tribe, who lived formerly, when visited by Mr. Campbell, at Kunuana or Mosheu, three days' journey to the South.

"Tuane, the highest chief, made his appearance, amidst a noisy multitude; he saluted us in the English manner, by giving the right hand, saying, as well as he could pronounce it. 'Good morning.' Many were the good mornings they wished us, though the sun had long set. On the following day the principal men met with us, with whom we conferred on the object of my journey, while the Griquas informed them of their plan to shoot elephants in the neighborhood. Tuane, a weak imbecile looking man, tried, as is usual among the African tribes, to dissuade me from attempting to visit so notorious a character, at the same time prophecying my

destruction. This town, which covered a large space, and included a numerous division of Bahurutsi, and another of the Bauangketsi, contained upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, all whom had congregated here after the attack of the Mantatees. During my absence at Cape Town, Mr. Hamilton had visited them, to whom many listened with great attention, and as it had rained very heavily during his visit, he was viewed in the very imposing light of a rain-maker, they having requested him to pray for rain, which he did. They were not backward in reminding me of this fact; but on inquiring what he had taught them, I found their memories were less tenacious.

“Anxious to make the best use of the time, especially of the Sabbath, I first held divine service in the Dutch language, for the Griquas, but the noise of the multitude which had congregated, obliged us to desist. I then attempted at two different parts of the town to address the people through an interpreter, and by the influence of the chiefs obtained a hearing. I conversed with the principal men on the subject of a missionary settling among them. One said, ‘You must come and make rain;’ and another, ‘You must come and protect us.’ Of course I gave them to understand that the object of the missionary was neither to make rain, nor to protect them, and referred to our mission at the Kuruman, of which some had a perfect knowledge. Multitudes, who appeared to have nothing to do, crowded around us from morning till night. The town was under the government of three chiefs; Tuane, Gontse and Inche. The first was considered the most powerful, though Gontse had the greatest number of Barolongs under his authority. The last was the brother to Khosi, whom Mr. Campbell describes, but who, from his want of energy, was deposed. As in all other towns, there were sections composed of the inhabitants of other tribes, who congregate under chiefs of their own, and retain the name and peculiarities which distinguish their nations. Thus there was a considerable suburb of Bauangketsi, under the chief Moromolo, who was a man of sound judgment and commanding mein. Wooden bowls, spoons, and ornaments in abundance were brought to exchange for commodities which we possessed; among others, two elderly men came and presented their children for sale; a sheep was expected for one, and a quantity of beads for the other. I embraced the opportunity of pointing out to them, and to all present, how unnatural such conduct was, and the direful consequence which must arise from such a course; that a sheep would soon be eaten, and a few ornaments could avail little when compared with the assistance they might expect from their children; how useful they might become to the tribes generally, and to themselves in particular, when age and weakness would make them thankful to have a friend, a relative, and particularly a child. They walked off, evidently disappointed, while those around, who were listening to what I said, professed their fullest conviction of the horrors to which such a system, if connived at, would lead. It is proper, at the same time, to remark, that slavery, in the general sense of the term, does not exist among the Bechuanas. The feudal system prevails among the tribes. There are two grades, the rich, who are hereditary chiefs, and the poor. The latter continue in the same condition, and their lot is comparatively an easy kind of vassalage. Their lives are something like those of their dogs, hunger

and idleness, but they are the property of their respective chiefs, and their forefathers have, from time immemorial, been at the mercy of their lords. There are, however, few restraints laid upon them, as they often leave for a more comfortable situation at a distance; but should they be brought into circumstances of danger, they flee to their former masters for protection."

The return of the ambassadors of the Matabele, whom Mr. Moffat accompanied from motives of regard for the safety of the mission, was attended by events of interest and scenes which made known parts of African territory hitherto untrodden by white men, and known, of course, only through the medium of report. The desolations of war marked the ground over which our author and companions traveled.

Pages 514—19.—"The two ambassadors were received at Old Lithako with great kindness by the people of Mahura, who at that period strongly recommended the pacific precepts of the gospel introduced by the missionaries, although he himself had not yet shown that he had received that gospel into his heart, which has scattered so many blessings in his path. Mahura's speech had a good effect on their minds, in so far as it convinced them that he who professed, so high a regard for their guardian would do them no harm.

"Leaving Lithako, we traveled in our empty wagons with more than usual speed, over the Barolong plains, in many parts of which the traveler, like the mariner on the ocean, sees the expanse around him bounded only by the horizon. Clumps of mimosas occasionally met the eye, while the grass, like fields of tall wheat, waved in the breeze; amidst which, various kinds of game were found, and the king of the forest roved at large. Some of the solitary inhabitants, who subsisted entirely on roots and the chase, would intercept our course, and beg a little tobacco, and sometimes pass the night where we encamped. These were, indeed, the companions of the lion, and seemed perfectly versed in all his tactics. As we were retiring to rest one night, a lion passed near us, occasionally giving a roar, which softly died away on the extended plains as it was responded to by another, at a distance. Directing the attention of these Balalas to this sound, and asking if they thought there was danger, they turned their ears to a voice with which they were familiar, and after listening for a moment or two, replied, 'There is no danger, he has eaten, and is going to sleep.' They were right, and we slept also. Asking them in the morning how they knew the lions were going to sleep, they replied, 'We live with them; they are our companions.'

"At Sitlagole river, about 160 miles from the Kuruman, we halted in the afternoon, and allowed our oxen to graze on a rising bank opposite our wagons, and somewhat farther than a gunshot from them. Having but just halted, and not having loosened a gun, we were taken by surprise by two lions rushing out from a neighboring thicket. The oldest one, of an enormous size, approached within ten yards of the oxen, and bounding on one of my best, killed him in a moment, by sending his great teeth through the vertebræ of the neck. The younger lion couched at a distance, while the elder licked his prey, turning his head occasionally towards the other oxen, which had caught his scent and scampered off; then, with his fore-feet upon the carcass, he looked and roared at us who were all in a scuffle to loosen our guns, and attack his majesty. Two of our

number, more eager to frighten than to kill, discharged their muskets; and probably a ball whistling past his ear, induced him to retire to the thicket whence he had come, leaving us in quiet possession of the meat. At Meritsane, the bed of another dry river, we had a serenade of desert music, composed of the treble, counter, and bass voices of jackals, hyenas and lions.

"We were kindly treated by the Barolongs; and on the tenth day we arrived at Mosega, the abode of Mokhatla, regent over the fragments, though still a large body, of the Bahurutsi. These had congregated in a glen, and subsisted on game, roots, berries, and the produce of their corn fields; having been deprived of their flocks by the Mantatees. They were evidently living in fear, lest Moselekatse should one day make them captives. From these people I received a hearty welcome, though I was known to few of them except by name.

"Having fulfilled my engagements in conveying my charge in safety to the Bahurutsi, I, in a solemn and formal manner, delivered them over to the care of Mokhatla, requesting him either to go himself, or send a strong escort to accompany them until they reached the out-posts of the Matabele. To this proposal the Tunas were strongly opposed, and entreated me most earnestly to accompany them to their own country; urging, that as I had shown them so much kindness, I must go and experience that of their king, who, they declared would kill them if they suffered me to return before he had seen me. Mokhatla came trembling, and begged me to go, as he and his people would flee if I refused. I pleaded my numerous engagements at the Kuruman, but argument was vain. At last, to their inexpressible joy, I consented to go as far as their first cattle out-posts. Mokhatla had long wished to see the fearful Moselekatse, who had desolated the Bakone country, and the proximity of whose residence gave him just reason to tremble for the safety of his people; and it was only because they were not the rich owners of herds of cattle, that they had not already become the prey of this African Napoleon.

"During three days of heavy rain, which detained us, Mokhatla, whose physiognomy and manœuvres evinced, that while he had very little of what was noble about him, he was an adept at intrigue, and exhibited too much of the sycophant to command respect, resolved to make himself one of my retinue. The country through which we had to travel was quite of a different character from that we had passed. It was mountainous, and wooded to the summits. Evergreens adorned the valleys, in which numerous streams of excellent water flowed through many a winding course towards the Indian Ocean. During the first and second day's journey, I was charmed exceedingly, and was often reminded of Scotia's hills and dales. As it was a rainy season, every thing was fresh; the clumps of trees that shaded the plains being covered with rich and living verdure. But these rocks and vales, and picturesque scenes, were often vocal with the lion's roar. It was a country once covered with a dense population. On the sides of the hills and Kashan mountains were towns in ruins, where thousands once made the country alive, amidst fruitful vales now covered with luxuriant grass, inhabited by game. The extirpating invasions of the Mantatees and Matabele had left to beasts of prey the undisputed rights of these lovely woodland glens. The lion, which had revelled in human flesh, as if conscious that there was none to oppose, roamed

at large, a terror to the travelers, who often heard with dismay his nightly roaring echoed back by the surrounding hills. We were mercifully preserved during the night, though our slumbers were often interrupted by his fearful howlings. We had frequently to take our guns and precede the wagon, as the oxen sometimes took fright at the sudden rush of a rhinoceros or buffalo from a thicket. More than one instance occurred when, a rhinoceros, being aroused from his slumbers by the crack of the whips, the oxen would scamper off like race-horses; when destruction of gear, and some part of the wagon, was the result. As there was no road, we were frequently under the necessity of taking very circuitous routes to find a passage through deep ravines; and we were often obliged to employ picks, spades, and hatchets, to clear our way. When we bivouacked for the night, a plain was generally selected, that we might be the better able to defend ourselves; and when firewood was plentiful, we made a number of fires at a distance, around the wagon. But when it rained, our situation was pitiful indeed; and we only wished it to rain so hard that the lion might not like to leave his lair."

MEETING OF THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on the 22d June, (Tuesday,) in the large room in Exeter Hall.

The Rev. Dr. DEALTRY, and Sir R. H. INGLIS, then read the report,—of which we subjoin a very copious abstract.

It began by expressing the wish of the Committee to present a correct view of the actual position and prospects of the Society, and to offer suggestions on the plans it might hereafter be expedient to pursue;—dividing the topics of consideration into the several heads of operations abroad,—operations at home,—the state of the slave trade, and the condition of Africa,—and, lastly, future plans and operations.

Under the head of foreign operations, reference was made to the profound interest felt not only at home, but throughout Europe, in the success of the Niger Expedition. The leading objects of the Society might be comprised in a single sentence, namely, to promote the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, by a series of efforts designed to aid in elevating the African mind, and in developing the capabilities of the African soil. To this end, it was proposed to make Africa itself the principal scene of labor; and Africans or their descendants, the permanent agents: while, for its more rapid accomplishment, it was thought desirable that stations should be selected in Central Africa in aid of other agency for communicating the benefits of Christian instruction, and for encouraging habits of agricultural industry and legitimate commerce. But the Society being a purely benevolent institution, and incapable, as such, of carrying out a plan of agricultural improvement on a sufficient scale, and no distinct Agricultural Society being yet established, a few gentlemen, acting quite independently of the original Society, but in conformity with its principles, and in furtherance of its objects, united for the purpose of making an experiment of an agricultural character. Strictly speaking, the independent proceedings of these gentlemen, who, for greater distinctness, might be called an Agricultural Association, would not form any part of

the report; but, as the arena of the operations of both was the same, it might be convenient to add, that on this Agricultural Association devolved the choice of convenient localities on which to plant model farms, and at the earliest possible period to bring the natives under a course of religious instruction and agricultural improvement. For the accomplishment of these plans, the opening of a great highway into the interior became an object of primary importance; not only to obtain the most accurate information respecting the populous nations of Central Africa, but to secure the easiest access to them. Her Majesty's Government cordially assented to the proposal of Sir Fowell Buxton for the appointment of the Niger Expedition, the leading object of which was for establishing new commercial relations with the principal African powers engaged in the slave trade, by means of treaties, the basis of which should be the abandonment and absolute prohibition of the slave trade, and the admission of the contracting parties to a trade with this country on favorable terms. To this end steamers were to ascend the Niger to the point of its confluence with the Chadda, or beyond; and there, or in more eligible positions, to establish British factories, in order to engage the surrounding population in agricultural pursuits and legitimate commerce. * * * The report then adverted to the equipment and outfit of the expedition, in which neither pains nor expense were spared to render it commensurate with the hopes of its authors. * * * On the part of the Agricultural Association, a supply of farming implements, stores, seeds, &c., was embarked, and the care of this property, as well as the charge of superintending a model farm, to be experimentally established up the Niger, was intrusted to a gentleman experienced in the process of West Indian cultivation. * * *

The Committee then expressed their feelings of heartfelt sorrow at the loss of so many excellent officers and men, and particularly deplored the death of Captain Bird Allen. Future hopes, however, concerning Africa, it was observed, ought not on this account to be discouraged; there was still a great, and, God grant it might prove an efficient, resource open to us. The colored persons who accompanied the expedition had not suffered at all in the same proportion as the whites; on the contrary, they had so far endured the trials of the African climate without any extraordinary loss, that of the whole number of deaths during the expedition, amounting to forty-eight, only three were reported of colored persons, and of these three not one was occasioned by the "river-fever." It remained to be stated, that the model farm, on the superintendent's departure, was left by that gentleman in charge of the head overseer—a black man; eight acres of ground having been already cleared for planting cotton. At that time the natives were working well, and satisfied with the wages allowed them; and provisions were abundant and cheap. Since that period, unfavorable rumors had arrived respecting the settlement, but which had not been confirmed by any trustworthy information. Measures, however, had been taken with a view to the safety of the settlers. * * * It could scarcely be matter of surprise that the calamities which had thus befallen the expedition should have induced Her Majesty's Government to recal its first commission; and, as a consequence, the Agricultural Association, in the present uncertain state of affairs, must feel some hesitation about the propriety of retaining the settlement. Orders on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and resolutions of the Agricultural Association, had been accordingly sent out to the commissioners to this effect; and as these docu-

ments materially affected the future plans of the African Civilization Society, each of them required a short notice. The orders of Her Majesty's Government formally announced that the Niger Expedition, except for certain specified purposes, was at an end; but they authorised one of the commissioners to proceed to the settlement, in order to decide, on behalf of the proprietors of the model farm, whether it should be continued or not, and to take certain steps for the removal or protection of the settlers. Should the health of the crew on board the steamer permit, they further authorised the commissioner to proceed to Rabbah, to conclude, if possible, the treaty contemplated by Captain Trotter with the Sovereign of that important place; but they prohibited any attempt beyond. They, moreover, ratified the treaty with Obi Ossai, and likewise the treaty with the Attah of Indah, with the exception only of certain additional articles, which were disallowed, on the ground that Her Majesty declines the sovereignty of any territory in Central Africa, or any proprietary interest in any land agreed by the Attah to be ceded to Her Majesty. * * * The gentleman composing the Agricultural Association on their part left the decision as to retaining the settlement to the judgment of the commissioner about to proceed thither; suggesting, however, for his guidance, the following considerations, viz: whether the present state of the farm warrants the expectation of its effecting the primary object of attaching the natives to agriculture and civilization;—whether a superior quality of cotton, or any other produce suited to the European market, can be grown there;—whether the settlers are healthy and contented;—whether a substitute can be found for the present superintendent in case of his retirement from office;—and whether the proposed protection would be sufficient, and the settlers possess any means of communication with the coast. Should the commissioner be satisfied on these points, provision was made to retain the settlement for six months longer. But in case of its abandonment, the agricultural implements and stores were to be left to the natives, if capable of using them; or otherwise to be removed to Fernando Po, or to some place of security on the coast, to be reserved for any fresh attempt which might appear feasible. * * * Reviewing all the circumstances, the committee denied that the expedition had failed to the extent which had been represented, advertising especially to the information obtained,—to the conventions with African chiefs on the basis of abolishing the slave trade, and substituting innocent commerce,—and to the agricultural experiment. The intercourse thus opened with the natives had materially confirmed the opinions originally entertained of the practicability of introducing religion and civilization among them:—their general docility, anxiety for commercial intercourse, desire of instruction, and readiness to work for wages, had all been remarkably displayed. But there was one feature in the case, of which the importance could scarcely be overrated, namely, the aptness of native teachers to communicate religious and secular knowledge to their countrymen, and the willingness of both chief and people to receive it from such instructors. These, it must ever be remembered, were the principal elements upon the development and working of which, through their proper channels, the African Civilization Society relied. * * In alluding to the losses and reverses which had been experienced, the committee observed, it was very unjust to press more heavily on the misfortunes of pure unmixed benevolence than on those of mere gain. Admitting this loss to be unexpectedly and deplorably great, yet what comparison did it bear with the tremendous sacrifices of

life, yearly sustained in enterprises of national aggrandizement or private gain? Almost the entire history of mercantile adventure and of colonization, in every quarter of the globe, abounded with the sad memorials of incessant and dreadful mortality. Yet this continued waste of human life in pursuit of objects, which, however legitimate, were immeasurably inferior to that of the Niger expedition, had never yet been deemed sufficient ground for their unqualified denunciation and abandonment. Let the present loss be compared, again, with missionary reverses in savage and pestilential regions. In those cases, the voluntary perils and patient sufferings of the heroic bands, who had not counted their lives dear to them for the attainment of a great and worthy object, so far from being quoted either against them, or their promoters, as matter of reproach, had ever been deemed a fit subject for the highest admiration. * * * The committee next offered some suggestions on the formation of agricultural settlements. Those establishments were most important, and ought not to be lightly relinquished; nothing, in short, but absolute necessity should occasion their abandonment, and no such necessity at present appeared. The project of settlement was confined to no particular locality; it comprehended not only the whole valley of the Niger, but eligible districts in any part of Africa. The decision of this question appeared to depend on three considerations, namely, first, a soil of adequate fertility; secondly, a sufficient supply of labor; and thirdly, an adequate degree of protection and security. The result of the surveys along the banks of the Niger, had occasioned some degree of disappointment, in regard to the quality of the soil in its immediate vicinity: but little or nothing was known of the regions at a short distance from the river. * * * In regard to agricultural labor, it was a great consolation, that the unhappy loss of life which had occurred did not at all decide this question, as a reference to the color of the sufferers showed that this calamity had fallen almost exclusively on Europeans. The pernicious character of the climate, therefore, created no insuperable obstacle to settlement. Providence appeared, indeed, to have specially favored the plan of settlements, not merely by the recent emancipation of British negroes in the West Indies, including among them many who derive their parentage from the central regions, but by exciting within these liberated and comparatively enlightened sons of Africa, a deep and growing anxiety to become personally useful in the present work. From Africa itself, all accounts concurred in showing, that an immediate and adequate supply of labor might be obtained. All that could be required, in addition, would be a limited number of superior agents, who might be selected either from intelligent people of color, or from the few Europeans who had become thoroughly inured to a tropical climate. * * * The third requisite, namely, an adequate degree of security, certainly created the most serious obstacle. On this subject, the hopes once entertained from the extension of British authority and laws were, for the present, withdrawn. In declining to accept of any sovereignty or proprietary interest in Central Africa, Her Majesty's Government limited the amount of national protection to the moral influence of occasional visits from British vessels touching at the points of settlement. It would still be for the committee of the Agricultural Association to consider whether an adequate degree of security might not be expected in a friendly territory, through the benign influence of Christianity and practical benevolence, operating on a people sensible of the advantages held out to them by British

connection, and enjoying the benefit of liberal treaties of amity and commerce. Should circumstances, however, imperatively require the abandonment of the whole valley of the Niger, the next best course, with a view to further efforts in this direction, would seem to be, to withdraw to Fernando Po. But if insurmountable difficulties should be interposed to the possession of Fernando Po, and to a settlement there, the attention of the Society might with advantage be directed to other islands in its vicinity. The coast of Africa presented at small intervening distances, rivers of great magnitude, leading through countries whence slaves are now exported, all of which were more or less fitted for the purposes of legitimate commerce, and for the communication of civilization to Africa. To one or more of these spots might all the appliances of agriculture and commerce be transferred. An eligible station might be selected, a model establishment commenced, a colored agency engaged, and native laborers be employed. In such situations, marts for African produce might also be opened. The navigation of the Niger, already guaranteed to British vessels, might also be rendered safe for native merchants and for innocent trade. The chiefs of the interior, engaged by treaty to extinguish the slave-trade, might be further invited to co-operate in these objects; to protect, for instance, the passage on the river through the territories; to remit their own produce; to appoint their own mercantile agencies; and to send their children and their people to such settlements, for religious instruction and agricultural improvement. A course of friendly and advantageous intercourse thus conducted, might soon lead to the establishment of branch settlements in the interior, or at least to the preparation of suitable agents and instructors for the great work of imparting the blessings of Christianity and civilized life to the natives, at their own homes. Perhaps it might admit of question, whether this method of disseminating benefits over a wider space, by inferior agencies established at various points, in connection with a common centre, would not, under existing circumstances, possess some preference over a system which hazards all on the success of a single establishment. A settlement, advantageously selected, might, under such arrangements, be expected to become the emporium of commerce, and the head quarters of civilization, not merely to the central regions, but to the whole of Western Africa.

The report then passed on to home operations, detailing the steps which had been taken for the establishment of auxiliary societies in different parts of the United Kingdom. Auxiliaries had also been formed by the emancipated negroes in the principal islands of the West Indies, from which considerable sums had been received; and on the coast of Africa itself, collections had been voluntarily made by the liberated negroes. Various publications had been issued,—communications had been opened with learned and scientific associations,—grants and presents had been received from the Bible and Missionary Societies and the ladies of Great Britain,—and a deep and general interest in the cause of Africa had been excited throughout Europe. The king of Prussia, two Austrian archdukes, the dukes of Tuscany, and a host of illustrious and learned foreigners, had sanctioned the undertaking; and the Pontiff of Rome had lent his aid by the publication of a bull prohibitory of the slave trade.

The remaining topics of the report were the state of the slave trade and the condition of Africa, with a consideration of the future plans and operations of the Society. On the first point, it was remarked, that at length,

every power in Europe, and every civilized power in America, had denounced the slave trade as criminal, and had formally interdicted its practice. Conventions had been signed with several of the most influential chiefs on the coast of Africa, viz: the chiefs of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, or the Timmanees, and more recently with the chiefs of Eboe and of Egarra. The influence of Great Britain had induced the Bey of Tunis not only to abolish the slave trade, but to emancipate his own personal slaves. It had persuaded the Pacha of Egypt to formally abolish the slave trade in the provinces under his government. It had led to a treaty with the Imaum of Muscat, abolishing the exportation of slaves (so far as regards Christian states) from his dominions; and finally, the same influence was now employed to induce the Arab chiefs and the great empires of the East,—Turkey and Persia—to adopt the same humane resolution. But treaties would become far more stringent if the trade were declared to be piracy: and some advance had already been made towards the attainment of this object. In estimating the practical result of all that had been done, the committee were led to conclude that the aggregate amount of the slave trade might have undergone some recent diminution. Yet if this were really the case, as some official returns would seem to imply, the improvement must be attributed to causes which did not warrant the slightest relaxation of future vigilance. * * * On the latter point,—the future course of the Society,—it was stated, that in accordance with its avowedly pacific, benevolent, and disinterested character, the labors of this Society must still be devoted, with all the energy which its means afford, and with that degree of success which an all-wise Providence may see fit to bestow, to the widest possible diffusion of whatever may be deemed most essential to “the suppression of the slave trade;” and further to the encouragement of whatever methods may hereafter seem calculated to aid in the “Civilization of Africa,” whether those efforts be directed “to the cultivation of the soil, or to commercial intercourse, or to that which is immeasurably superior to them all,—the establishment of the Christian faith on the continent of Africa.”

From the New York Observer.

BLACK JACOB, OR JACK HODGES.

THIS is a very humble name, yet not unknown. In one form or the other, it will seem a familiar one to many readers of the Observer. I cannot help imagining, with what different emotions it will be recognized by different persons. To some it will be associated with all that is revolting in depravity and horrible crime; and to others with all that is attractive in virtue and lovely in religion.

‘*Jack Hodges!*’ will one exclaim, ‘why, this is that wicked, drunken, old negro, who, many years ago, was concerned in a murder that was committed in Orange county, in this State.’ I was young then, but so strong was the impression which the circumstances made upon me at the time of their occurrence, that I remember them as though it were yesterday. Three white men were Jack’s accomplices. It appeared in the investigation that they had made him their tool. They brutalized him with rum, and tempted him with promises of reward, until, in an evil hour, he consented to shoot their victim; and his promise was fearfully kept. All the four were found guilty, and condemned to be executed; two suf-

ferred, and Jack with the other, by a commutation of the sentence, was sent to the State Prison for twenty-one years.

'*Black Jacob!*' another will say; 'why this must be that pious old colored man at Canandaigua, of whom I have heard so often; said to be a wonderful Christian, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Church in that village.'

Perhaps the name will meet the eye of Jacob Abbott. I know not what he will say, but I am greatly deceived if his heart will not throb with unusual excitement when he reads it. He cannot have forgotten Jack, or lost any of the interest which he once felt in his history. If the reader of this article has at hand Abbott's *Young Christian*, I would request him, before looking further, to turn to the seventh chapter of that book, and read what the author calls the "*second convict's story*." The person whose conversion is there described was *Black Jacob or Jack Hodges*, the subject of this sketch.

Jacob died in this place (Canandaigua, N. Y.) on Wednesday, the 16th of February, 1842. He is supposed to have been about eighty years of age.

The following consists of extracts from a discourse preached by the writer in the brick church on the morning of the Sabbath which succeeded his death.

When he was very young, Jacob was indentured to a sea-captain, and was employed on shipboard in such services as he was then able to perform. After several years passed as a cabin boy, he became at length an ordinary sailor, and in that capacity followed the sea under various masters for more than half his life. In describing himself, during this part of his career, he has told me that he was distinguished for his wickedness, and for the excess to which he indulged in all the bad habits of the class to which he belonged. He was terribly profane at all times, and when on shore, addicted to the constant practice of licentiousness and intoxication. He has often said of himself, and I cannot doubt the literal truth of his representations, for besides what the well known facts of his history testify, the big tears that frequently stood in his eyes when speaking of this subject, were evidence enough that he had no desire to magnify his faults—that among all his companions, there was not another so vicious, so ill-tempered, ungovernable, and devoted to all sorts of mischief as himself. To use his own words on one occasion, he said with an expression of self-abhorrence which I shall not readily forget, "Why, master, I was a serpent; it does seem as though the wicked one possessed me, and I wonder that the Lord suffered me to live."

Why he abandoned the sea I am not able certainly to say, though I have a decided impression that he once told me, it was owing to the unwillingness of ship masters to employ him on account of the notorious badness of his character.

After wandering for some time from place to place with no particular home, or any regular occupation, he seems at last to have gained some permanence in Orange county. What his character was there, may be easily inferred from the events which there transpired.

The gracious change which took place in Jacob in the prison at Auburn, became very soon so manifestly a reality, that his friends, and among them, as most active, the superintendent, interested themselves in his be-

half, and procured his pardon and release. Now, as you may well suppose, came a severe trial of his religious character, and he was followed from his cell out into the world, by many a watchful and anxious eye. All hoped for him but none could tell what the result would be. Would his old and inveterate habits draw him back again into sin, or would grace triumph? It was a doubtful, and a most deeply interesting question. But, as Jacob has said to me, "I went out of prison, believing that if I tried to live right, and prayed to the Lord to keep me, and trusted in him with all my heart, I *should be preserved*." He had hold of the true strength, and he *was preserved*. Never but once, and that was during the first year of his liberation, did he seem to waver. On one solitary occasion, he was known to have tasted the intoxicating cup; and the horror of mind and deep repentance which it occasioned him, were perhaps better evidences of the genuineness of his piety, than if he had never fallen.

He remained more than two years in Auburn, growing constantly in the confidence and affections of all who knew him. It is about ten years since he came to this place; and during this period, his life has been before you. Two weeks ago to-morrow, Jacob spent not less than two hours with me in my study. We had much conversation in relation to himself. Among other things, he said,—and from the connexion in which he said it, I know that it was not in a spirit of boasting,—“I have now lived ten years in Canandaigua. Every body knows Black Jacob, at least by sight; and I challenge all, men, women, and children, to say, if I have ever injured any body, or done any thing inconsistent with my profession, except that I have not been as humble, and as much like my blessed Master, as I ought to have been; and this I know better than any body can tell me, and I am ashamed and mourn for it.” This was saying much—more, I fear, than many of us dare say. But we must all confess, it was a safe challenge for Jacob.

Some things I would particularly say of him; and I would ask your attention to them, as furnishing examples well worthy of imitation.

He was a man of prayer. This he must have been, or he could not have been what he was in other respects. He began his Christian course with a strong sense of his dependence on God. Perhaps there was something in the peculiar difficulties which he had to overcome, that led him in a peculiar manner to realize this truth. Certain it is, that he did realize it more than almost any other Christian that I ever knew, and as a necessary consequence, he prayed more than most other Christians. Those of you who have heard his eloquent pleadings with God in the prayer-meeting, need no other evidence that the exercise was a familiar one. How often has the remark been made, that one of Jacob's prayers was always enough to change the character of an otherwise dull and spiritless meeting! How full and fervent were his petitions! How near to the throne did his prayers come. Think, that it was not until he was in prison that he learned to read; then remember how chosen was his language, how exceedingly *fine* it was sometimes; how apt and abundant were his quotations from Scripture; how well he could adapt himself in prayer to the peculiar circumstances of the time, and you must be convinced that he was thoroughly practiced in the duty.

Jacob was a very humble Christian. You may say that he had much reason to be humble. So had he many temptations to be proud. You know

with what marked respect he has always been treated among us; and he was the object of very general interest, so that strangers visiting the place have frequently sought to be introduced to him. Many times I have been apprehensive that he would be injured by the attentions which he received, but I never discovered that he was. He did not seem disposed, on any occasion, to put himself improperly forward, or anxious to attract notice. The memory of what he had been, seemed always to be present with him. Many of you will remember that thrilling scene in our lecture room, a year ago, just previous to the commencement of our previous revival; when, just as we were about to separate under most disheartening circumstances, Jacob was invited to address us. You have not forgotten that truly eloquent and overwhelming appeal, which seemed to shake the very house in which we were assembled, while the whole congregation was convulsed with weeping.

Do you remember the words with which he began? "My masters and mistresses, for I dare not call you my brethren and sisters." There was breathed the spirit of the man; and I never knew him to appear to cherish any other. There was a peculiarity in his prayers which you must have noticed. In that part of them which consisted of confession, he always used the "first person singular." He seemed to think that *his* confession of sin could only be appropriate for himself. He often alluded to the past with expressions of the most profound abhorrence and shame. Sometimes he spoke of his *crime*, but it was always with so much evident pain, that it was distressing even to hear him. I have seen him seized with violent trembling at the bare mention of that subject. He has said to me, "Master, I do believe that my Heavenly Father loves me, but how wonderful it is that he should love *me*; I cannot love myself; it seems to me that nobody ever sinned against him as I have done."

Jacob was an earnest Christian. This was true of him in every sense, but I speak now with especial reference to the work of his own salvation. He was constantly examining himself. Every sermon he heard he sought to apply in some way as a test of his own character; and he was never satisfied unless he saw evidence that he was growing in grace. To this end he was diligent in his use of all the *means* of grace. Until his health began to fail, during the present season, he was very rarely absent from any religious meeting; and his familiarity with the Scriptures, acquired by the constant perusal of them, was truly wonderful. When I have met him, and inquired casually after his health, nothing was more common than for him to reply in some such terms as these: showing the channel in which his thoughts habitually flowed—"Very well, master, in body; but O, this wicked heart, I want a great deal more grace." He complained much of a disposition of *worldliness*. His little matters of business engrossed so much of his attention, he was compelled, he said, to be praying constantly against it. He wondered how rich Christians *could* keep along.

Jacob was a useful Christian. Such a Christian could hardly be otherwise. I do believe that it may be said of him, "he hath done what he could." I attribute the last revival of religion in this church in no small degree to the influence of his prayers, and to his direct instrumentality. There are not a few in this village who owe their conversion under God, to his faithfulness; and I doubt not there are some now listening to my

voice who are ready to rise up and call him blessed. His uniform and consistent life of piety cannot but have had a happy influence on all who have observed him, and I doubt not there are those before me, yet impenitent, who would confess, if asked, that they have felt religion to be strongly commended to them by his holy example. He loved and longed to do good. I once asked him why he was so anxious to be rendering services to me, for he was constantly inquiring if he could not do something for me. His reply was, that it seemed almost the same as if he was preaching the gospel when he was helping his minister.

There is an anecdote of him, highly illustrative of his character, which, though a proper place which has not seemed to occur for it in this hurried sketch, I am unwilling to omit, because it shows so strikingly his feelings on a subject in relation to which every Christian needs constantly to examine himself. Some two years ago, he had a violent attack of the same disorder (inflammation of the lungs) of which he died; and it was supposed then, that he could not recover. In one of the many delightful interviews which I had with him, I recollect to have asked him this question, "Are you quite sure, Jacob, that you hate sin?" I never can forget the earnestness of his manner, and the peculiar expression of his eye, as he rose up quick in the bed, and stretching out his arms, exclaimed, "Master I do hate my very flesh on account of sin."

His death, at the time it occurred, was anticipated but a very few hours. I saw him on Monday and had much conversation with him, though without any suspicion of the nearness of his end. He referred to the lectures which I had been delivering weekly for some months past, on Christian experience, and said they had been greatly serviceable to him. He told me that he had been led by them to go over the whole ground again, and to examine himself—to use his own language—"all over anew, from beginning to end, to see whether he was on the sure foundation." "Well, Jacob," I said, "and what is your conclusion?" "I think," he replied, "it is all right, master." "Then you think," I continued, "that you are not running a risk if you die now?" "Not any," was his prompt reply, "Christ is able and faithful."

To one who went into his room the last morning of his life, to ask how he felt, and if he needed any thing, he simply said, "O, I want more grace in my heart." His last hours were passed in a state of unconscious stupor, and at six o'clock in the evening he expired—a liberated prisoner indeed! Not sent forth into this world of sin and trial, where we must follow him with trembling solicitude, but caught up by angels when the door of his dark cell was opened, to wear the conqueror's crown, and rejoice forever in the fadeless inheritance of the just.

LATEST DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

By the "Grecian" lately arrived at Philadelphia, we have received despatches from the colony of a very encouraging character. We have room in the present number for only the following extracts:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, *Aug.* 11, 1842.

SIR: The Vandalia has not yet arrived; we are anxiously expecting her, and shall most assuredly avail ourselves of all the advantages which the

visit of this vessel may afford for concluding treaties and conventions with the native tribes.

We are aware, sir, that we owe much to the gallant and generous conduct of the officers of the American navy, and if they will continue to extend to the Colonial Government that countenance and support, which I believe they will, the visit of the *Vandalia* will contribute much to our success in procuring territory, forming commercial treaties, and extending the political and religious influence of the colony. I am truly happy to hear, that you "have assurances of the most friendly disposition towards Liberia—both from the Secretary of the Navy, and from the President." This seems to indicate the approach of that period to which the friends of the colony in America, and ourselves, have long looked for. I hope the time is near at hand when the United States Government will give some efficient aid to the society, that will enable her to carry out the great object of colonizing, civilizing and Christianizing Western Africa.

It would be begging the subject for me, (after so much has been said by those who are more competent to discuss it,) now to enter into any argument to prove the important benefits to be derived by the United States, and to the colony, if the Government would keep constantly on this coast one or two American cruisers. It would give that protection and influence to American commerce, that the increasing trade requires, it would prevent two thirds of the depredations committed by the natives on American traders, and add much to the extinguishing of the slave trade in the vicinity of Liberia.

Though a Liberian, I still feel an interest for the prosperity of the United States, and I am sometimes really surprised to think with what indifference the United States Government look upon the African trade.

By the movements of other nations, particularly England and France, it would seem, they are not so indifferent to their interest in this quarter. They seem to be aware of the increasing demand for foreign goods, and know, that as the natives become more enlightened and civilized the demand will be increased, and in a few years will open a wide door for the introduction of British and French fabrics.

Accompanying this I have the honor to forward to the Board copies of a correspondence between Captain I. Oake of her B. M. sloop "*Ferret*," and myself, on the old subject of disputed right to jurisdiction over the territory of Bassa Cove. * * * * *

Captain Oake appears very gentlemanly and expresses himself warmly in favor of the Society and the Colony. And from his friendly assurances I have no doubt, that so long as he remains on this station, we shall be rid of any improper interference on the part of British traders.

I hope the Board will continue to feel the importance, and urge the necessity of procuring jurisdiction over all the territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Could this be effected, I have not the least doubt, but that in a few months the slave trade could be effectually extinguished on this part of the coast; and would give that importance to the Colonial Government so much needed to carry out the objects and wishes of the Society. * * * * *

The general condition of things in the colony are as prosperous as ever, particularly at this season of the year. The general health of the people continues good. We are still in the enjoyment of the blessing of peace.

The natives all around us, continue friendly—peace and harmony among the colonists are pretty generally restored. Our merchants are making great preparations to prosecute their trade along the coast, the coming season. They are expecting an abundant harvest of Palm oil. The rice crops are also encouraging. * * * *

In this part of the colony agriculture is increasing wonderfully; though we have had but few importations from abroad, our supply of potatoes, cassadas, plantains, &c., have not been limited.

With fervent wishes for the success of Colonization.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary Am. Col. Society, Washington, D. C.

WE make the following extracts from a letter, from Dr. Day, the Colonial Physician, received by the same vessel.

MONROVIA, Aug. 2d, 1842.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.

DEAR SIR:— * * * There seems at present a decided spirit of improvement in this part of the Colony. I have not recently visited the other settlements, but I am persuaded the same is true of them. In praise of Bexley, too much cannot be said of their perseverance in agriculture, to the entire exclusion of traffic, which last I fear had nearly ruined too many of our young men. The improvement I allude to in this quarter, is the increasing attention that appears to be given to the clearing and cultivating of farms and lots. There is an example in the persevering labor of one man, which, if followed by every one would soon make the entire colonial settlements, one fruitful garden. Mr. D. Alphin, took about fifteen months since, from one to two acres of ground in a complete wilderness of bushes, and by his own unaided labor, cleared, drained, fenced and planted it. He dug a well, too, which in the dry season enabled him to continue his planting, by affording a ready fountain for watering plants. Besides, it yields him quite a snug income by the sale of good water, which, at such times is scarce. He selected first a small house for a temporary shelter, since; he has built him a very comfortable and more roomy house. This shows what one man can do, and find time beside to do much other labor. I know not to what to attribute this taste for improvement, unless to a cessation of those unhappy causes, which, last year kept the people in a constant state of ferment.

Since the date of my last, I have no change to report in the situation of the emigrants that have arrived since I came. No more deaths have occurred to my knowledge in the number of either party. I hope before the vessel sails, to have an opportunity of visiting those at Millsburg. But the constant rains make it almost dangerous to attempt so many hours of exposure. * * * *

I am intending to prepare a bill to lay before the next council, intended to regulate the admission to the practice of our profession. We have had enough of charlatans and half doctors. The object of the bill will be, to prevent, henceforward, persons half educated in medical science, and who

have not the proper credentials, from presuming to act as physicians; and at the same time to regulate the charges for medical attendance.

Before closing this letter, I intend to look into the Register's office and note some facts about the shipping the Colony has owned and now owns. In which I expect to find a startling amount of tonnage in small crafts has been literally thrown away in part, from an imperfect knowledge of building, and more from the lack of proper skill in navigation.

Aug. 5.—I have already made some remarks about improvement in the Colony. But the appearance of the Herald yesterday, containing an article calculated to convey an impression the reverse of what I have written, I intend now to add some of the facts upon which I have formed my opinion.

In addition to what I have already stated, I shall first refer to the fact, that the editor of the paper has himself been obliged by the increase of his business to erect an addition to his store house, which is built of stone, one story and a half high and measures fifty feet by twenty-four. That was not built by magic; some one must have had the benefit of the proceeds of the labor expended upon it. There has been five or six other stone buildings erected here of a very decent finish and sufficiently commodious. The light-house has been erected at a considerable expense. The first story of the court house, in stone, is now up. The school house on Factory Island is now closed in and will be finished soon. Rev. W. Clark of the Baptist mission has built a large school house, store room attached, and dormitory. Here several frame houses have been erected, and others repaired. The Methodist church here is undergoing improvement—the Baptist church at Caldwell repairing, and the Presbyterian church here also under repair, and all of them doing by subscription. But what I am most glad to see, is that the people are beginning to think that the earth, is the mother of wealth and health, comfort and independence. I do not write this, expecting you will publish it—only to show you that W. T., is a little prejudiced (I think,) in the view he takes of the Colony. I think you will find confirmation of what I have said respecting the improvement in the Colony in the despatches of Governor Roberts. I might have added to the list of work which has been done, that two small vessels, one of sixteen tons, and the other more than twenty, I believe, have been built within the year, two others are on the stocks, and a third, for which timber is now being got. Mr. T. thinks “the world cannot be made in a day,” but forgets that his words make him say he thinks “it should get rich in a day.”

I close in some haste, remaining, as ever, your friend and servant,

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 22d of September, to October 24th, 1842.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Newport, Colonization Society in part to constitute a L. M. to be named hereafter, per G. Barker	-	-	-	-	15	87
Henniker, Abel Connour's 3d instalment of \$5 to constitute himself a L. M. per G. Barker,	-	-	-	-	5	00 20 87

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn, D. W. & S. W. each \$5, per Rev. W. McLain - - 10 00 10 00

VIRGINIA.

Gladesprings, L. T. Walker, agent:

Collections - - - - - 5 00

Rev. Samuel Cornelius, agent:

Collections, (the names of the contributors will appear in the next number,) - - - - - 300 00 305 00

KENTUCKY.

Danville, Ladies' Colonization Society, Mrs Lucinda Yeiser, President,

per Rev. J. A. Jacobs, - - - - - 68 00

Capt. Jesse Smith, donation, per Rev. J. A. Jacobs, - - - 10 00 78 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—South Berwick, per George Barker, Agent:

Charles Horton, '41 to '42, \$1 50, John Page, '41 to '42, \$1 50. Wells, J. C. Colburn, '41 to '42, \$2. Gorham, Toppan Roby, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Dr. John Waterman, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Hon. Jonah Pierce, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Erastus Hayes, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Rev. J. Y. Davenport, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Portland, Anthony Fernald, '41 to '42, \$3, Phineas Barns, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Neal Dowe, '41 to '42, \$1 50. Bangor, Capt. John Pearson, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Abner Taylor, '41 to '42, \$1 50, George W. Pickens, '41 to '42, \$1 50, North Yarmouth, William Buxton, '41 to '42, \$1 50, Dorcas Blanchard, '41 to '42, \$1 50. Freeport, Dr. John A. Hyde, '41 to '42, \$1 86, Capt. N. S. Soule, '41 to '42, \$1 50. Gardiner, Peter Grant, '41 to '42, \$1 50, - 30 86

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cornish, per George Barker, Agent:

Colonization Society, Treasurer, September, '1 to '43, \$1 25. Concord, Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, Dec. 31, '43, \$1 50. Francistown, Mrs. Ann Fuller, Oct. 1, '42, to Sept. 1, '43, \$1 50, M. G. Stanette, Oct. 1, '42 to Sept. 31, '43, \$1 50, - 5 75

NEW JERSEY, Elizabethtown, John Faulkes, '40 to '43, \$3, - 3 00

VIRGINIA, Clarksburg, Rev. J. H. McMeechen, '40 to '43, \$5, - 5 00

OHIO.—Cincinnati, per C. W. James, Agent:

J. W. Shepherd, Dec. 31, '41, \$4, N. Worthington, to '41, \$4, Augustus Moore, to '42, \$4 50, Rev. O. Spencer, to '41, \$4, G. Taylor, to '41, \$4, T. Jones, to '41, \$4, N. Wright, to '41, \$4, Rev. Philip Hawser, to Feb. 28, '42, \$4 31, J. Foster, to December, 31, '41, \$4, George W. Rice to '41, \$4. Steubenville, General S. Stokely, to '41, \$4. Cleveland, George B. Mervin, to '41, \$4. Dayton, H. Stoddard, to '41, \$2, George B. Hott, to '42, \$5, H. Stoddard, to '42, \$1 50. Oxford, Rev. J. McArthur, to '42, \$2. Walnut Hills, Mrs. M. Overaker, to '41, \$1 50. Columbus, Dr. Goodale, to '41, \$4, J. W. Epy, to '41, \$2, R. Neil, to '41, \$2. Springfield, W. A. Rogers, to '41, \$4, A. A. Wilder, to '41, \$4. Granville, Dr. W. Richardson, to '41, \$5. Chillicothe, W. B. Franklin, to '41, \$3, Hon. W. Creighton, to '42, \$3 50, Mrs. J. Worthington, to '42, \$3 50. Canton, John Harris, to '41, \$4. Norwalk, Judge Lane, to '42, \$4. Marion, Henry Peters, to '41, \$1 50, - 92 31

INDIANA.—Indianapolis, Isaac Blackford, to '41, \$4, John Williams, to '42, \$5, J. Blake, to '42, \$5. Bloomington, T. McCalla, to '42, \$5. Lafayette, N. H. Stockwell, to '42, \$6, Ingram & Bond, to '42, \$5 50. Rockville, J. McCampbell, to '42, \$3 16. Terre Haute, A. Kinney, to '42, \$6. Princeton, John McCoy, to '42, \$4. Greensburg, Seth Lowe, to '42, \$1 50. Bloomington, Prof. T. A. Wylie, to '41, \$4. Evansville, Rev. A. H. Lamon, to '42, \$3 50, - 61 66

For Repository,	\$198,58
Contributions,	\$413,87
Total,	<u>\$612,45</u>

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RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying, without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, and that they be requested to promote the object.

✠ ————— ✠
✠ All communications for the African Repository should be addressed to the Editor,
R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society.

✠ Donations and collections to be transmitted to the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Treas-
urer of the Society.

—
THOSE who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best
secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum
of — dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month,
from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned
by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the
cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American
Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colo-
nization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the
American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he
becomes such.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have
not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, coun-
ty, and state, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to
the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received by mail,
through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences,
that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for
distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American
Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are enti-
tled, will please give information by mail.

✠ ————— ✠